PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

By John I. Scull. TUESDAY, *December* 30, 1817. Volume 33.

Grand State Lottery.

For the Improvement of Internal Navigation.

FIFTH CLASS

SOLOMON ALLEN, MANAGER.

100 Prizes of $1000 equal to $100,000.

ALL FLOATING IN THE WHEEL.

1 3-4 Blanks to a Prize.....30 days drawing only.

SCHEME.

100	Prizes	$1000	$100000
1		50000	50000
1		20000	20000
1		10000	10000
3		5000	15000
30		500	15000
100		100	10000
5000		25	125000
5236	Prizes.		$345000
9764	Blanks.		
15000	Tickets.		

First drawn FOUR THOUSAND BLANKS will be entitled to 25 Dollars each.

First drawn first day . . .	$5000	First drawn fifteenth day .	$10,000
First drawn fifth day . . .	5000	First drawn twentieth day .	20,000
First drawn tenth day . .	5000	First drawn twenty-fifth day .	50,000

Will commence drawing in March, 1818.

All Prizes payable in GOLD, sixty days after the completion of the drawing at the

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whole tickets, - - -	$25 00	Quarters, - - - - - - - -	$6 25
Halves, - - - - - -	12 50	Eighths, - - - - - - - - -	3 12

FOR SALE AT

ALLENS'

Truly Lucky Lottery Offices, No. 1, Diamond Row,

PITTSBURGH

No. 122, Broadway, New-York,
No. 151, Market street, Baltimore,

No. 2, South Third street, Philadelphia
No. 449, S. Market street, Albany.

One great advantage possessed by this brilliant Scheme over others, is, that for one third of the drawing tickets may be held without any chance of loseing, as the first 4000 blanks will be entitled to 25 Dollars each and all the Prizes of 1000 Dollars and 500 are floating in the wheel. It will be observed, that the tickets are only 25 DOLLARS each, one half the price, of those in the BALTIMORE SURGICAL LOTTERY, and instead of giving the $100,000 to one adventurer, it is divided into ONE HUNDRED prizes of $1000 each

Prizes in the fourth class, and in the Baltimore and New York Lotteries received in payment for tickets.

Take Notice.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing certain real estate from OLIVER ORMSBY of Pittsburgh, late the property of Daniel Conner, deceased, of Cincinnati; particularly, fifty acres of land adjoining the town of Cincinnati, State of Ohio, on the west, and section 8; Fractions 9 & 10 in T. 4, R. 1, west at the mouth of Laughrey's creek, state of Indiana.

The above property is claimed by Susan Longworth, late Susan Conner, widow and heir of Daniel Conner, deceased, and a suit will be commenced shortly for the recovery of the property

N. LONGWORTH.

December 23.——Xltq

Collector's Office,

December 12, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Collector of the Revenue, for the 17th collection district of Pennsylvania, or his deputy will attend at the house of Mrs. M'Cullough, in Pittsburgh, from the 6th until the 8th of January next; and at the house of Samuel Matthews, in Kittanning, on the 15th of same month; for the purpose of receiving the entry of carriages, and the harness used therefor, agreeably to the act of Congress of December 15, 1814—for failing to make this entry, a penalty of double the amount of duty imposed by the said act will be incurred.

Retailers and distillers, who may find it more convenient to apply for their licences at either of the above menticned places than at the collectors office, can obtain them on any of the days above mentioned.

JAMES PATTERSON.
Collector of Revenue 17th District of Pennsylvania.

December 23——3

☞ No bank notes will be received in payment of duties or taxes due the United States; but such as will be received in the branch of the bank of the United States, at Pittsburgh as cash

FRESH OYSTERS.

THE subscriber informs the public that, he has made arrangements to have a regular supply of

OYSTERS,

from New-York and Philadelphia, through the winter.—Parties can be supplied, served up, either stewed, fresh, or in any other manner.

H. HUTCHINSON.

Wood-street, near the bank of the Monongahela.
Pittsburgh, Dec 19th.——3tq.

Foster and Doane,

—HAVE FOR SALE,

47 bbls. Lake white Fish,
12 ditto Mess Pork,
60 kegs excellent Kentucky Tobacco,
Half and quarter casks L. P. Tenneriffe WINE,
Barrels New Orleans Sugar,
Ditto Loaf-sugar and Coffee,
Ditto Tanners Oil,
Chests Young Hyson Tea,
Kegs Pepper, Allspice, Indigo, and Copperas
Boxes double and X Tin,
15 Dozen Children's Morrocco Hats.
An Invoice of Awl-Blades,

—Also—

Rosin Soap—Lead—Drawing-chains—Window-Glass, etc.

TO BE LET,

The WAREHOUSE they now occupy, in Wood street, having every convenience for the storage of goods,

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1817——2a3m

VALUABLE LAND,

ON THE OHIO RIVER.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the tract of land on which he lately resided on the Ohio river, Mason county, Virginia.

This land is distant about twenty miles from Point-Pleasant, and about 50 below Marietta—It is bounded by the Ohio river for near three miles—contains fourteen hundred acres, of which upwards of a thousand acres are river bottom, about one hundred and forty acres of the tract is well cleared and under good fence—The buildings consist of a comfortable two story frame HOUSE, stables, &c.—There is on the tract a small bearing apple orchard, and an extensive peach orchard, and a well improved timothy meadow.

This land is mostly of first quality, and offers as many advantages to capatalists or stock farmers, as perhaps any on that beautiful river, and may be conveniently divided into small farms.

The title is unquestionable, and the terms will be made known on application to Messrs. BEAN & BUTLER, Pittsburgh, Col. ANDREW LEWIS, near Point Pleasant, or to the subscriber

ANDREW PARKS.

Kenhawa County, Va.
November 20, 1817

M'Dermott & Bartram,

AT THEIR WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE

IN MARKET STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF SECOND STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Have always on hand a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES, WINES. & LIQUORS,

Which they will sell on the most accommodating terms, being regularly supplied from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have always on hand the following articles:

Gunpowder	TEAS of the first quality.	Madder	
Imperial		Cinnamon	
Young-hyson		Cloves	
Hyson		Nutmegs	
Hyson Skin		Allspice	
Souchong		Mace	
Prime Green Coffee, in bags & bbls.		Ginger	
Common ditto		Pepper	
Spanish flotant & Bengal Indigo,		Mustard	
Loaf & Lump Sugar,		Madeira	WINES of a superior quality.
Muscavado ditto		Teneriffe	
Spanish Segars.		Lisbon	
Common ditto		4th proof Cogniac Brandy	
Rice		Ditto Jam. Spirits	
Copperas,		Holland Gin	
English refined Salt Petre		Country ditto	
Brimstone		Whiskey	
Allum		Pittsbg. & Kentuck manufac. Tobacco.	

N. B. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for goods

2w 3m

Late Importation.

WM. HILL,

AT HIS WHOLESALE WARE-HOUSE, OPPOSITE KERRS, HOTEL, IN MARKET-STREET, HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING FRESH GOODS, OF HIS OWN IMPORTATION, VIZ.

30 ps. olive velvet
30 blk. do.
30 Olive Genoa cords
30 4-4 and 6-4 cotton checks
30 Cotton tickings
30 Printed marseilles waistcoating
40 Blk. and fancy colored bombazetts
50 Superfine undress'd prints
50 Do. dress'd do.
50 Superfine plate do.
50 4-4 a 6-4 cambrics
50 7-8 a 9-8 shirtings
40 Fancy ginghams
40 Dimities
16 4-4 a 6-4 cotton shawls
[illegible]
1 Case 180 doz. oz. thread
1 Do. 254 doz. Holland tape & bobbins
1 Do. 200 packs, No. 4, 4 1-2 & 5 pins
30 M. Best white chappel sharps assorted
100 Doz. Ivory Combs
100 Doz. Horn Combs
30 lb. best black cloth sewings
50 Do. blue do. do.
40 Do silk twist assorted
36 Doz. mens' white & colored C. half hose
30 Womens' white cotton do.

The above goods were purchased in England, to particular order, by a person of experience, and came out at prime cost. They are now offered for sale on accommodating terms, at the Philadelphia *ps.* prices, with the addition of transportation only.

W. H. Has also a large and well assorted stock at his retail store, S. E. corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Pittsburgh, June 27.——2awtf

LIVERY STABLE.

(Wood street, between Diamond alley & Fifth-st)

George Steward,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity, that he has opened a *Livery Stable*, where he intends to carry it on in a manner calculated to do justice to himself and accommodate all others who may please to give him a call, having altered his stable expressly for the purpose, which is inferior to none in the place. He also intends to keep good riding horses to hire—calculated for journeys of any length. Having procured careful managers to superintend the business, he will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

Good saddles and bridles in every case shall be furnished, necessary for the comfort of the rider—when thus caparisoned it is presumed that justice will be done to horses, so justly their due.

Terms of hire and other affairs relative to the establishment, made known at the time of hiring.

He has also laid in an excellent quantity of oats and hay, and feed of every description.

Gentlemen committing horses to his care, may rest assured of unremitting attention in every particular.

Pittsburgh, November 28, 1817——2atf

THE PARTNERSHIP OF Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum

WAS dissolved by mutual consent of the 23d of April, 1817. The accounts of the partnership will be settled by Cramer & Spear.

E. CRAMER.
JOHN SPEAR,
WM. EICHBAUM,

Pittsburgh, July 11th, 1817.

GRANVILLE NOTES

RECEIVED AT PAR FOR GOODS

J. & R. GILLAND will receive the above Notes, at their Store, corner of Fourth and Market Streets.

Pittsburgh, November 28th, 1817. tf

To Iron Masters

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE A VERY VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

Situate in the County of Fairfield, and state of Ohio, on which are abundant beds of IRON ORE, considered by the best of Judges as rich as any in the United States, and an elegant

Seat for a Furnace,

on a stream sufficient to blow a furnace at all seasons. There are also on the tract, Quarries of Beautiful Marble,

and the whole adjoining country abounds with Timber, Stone Coal, Free Stone, & Lime Stone,

This situation is about four miles from the Falls of Hockhocking, which is navigable from thence to the Ohio river. Any further description is deemed unnecessary.

The subscriber invites any person who is disposed to vest his funds in the most lucrative Iron business, to call and judge for himself. If not sold by the first of April next, the subscriber will be willing to take a Partner for the purpose of improving the above advantages, which are too great to be neglected in a country where Iron-works are so much wanted.

Apply to the subscriber, near Somerset, Fairfield county, Ohio.

John Jonas.

December 23.—— 6

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE out lot in the town of Allegheny No. 230, bounded by an alley ad by lots Nos, 213, 229 & 231—containing TEN acres and situate within a few perches of the Beaver road, with which it communicates by said alley.—There is an excellent spring, rising within the lot, and a small handsome stream running through it.

The advantages attendant on this lot are such as to recommend it to the attention of persons disposed to purchase property in the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

For terms apply to James M. Riddle, conveyancer, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber at Wilkinsburgh.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

September 19, 1817.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

(Market, between 3d and 4th streets.)

Dry Goods, Wines, Groceries, and Hardware.

Summer Assortment

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has formed a partnership in business with Messrs. John and Isaac Lea, of Philadelphia, to be conducted under the firm of

JOHN M'CLEAN & CO.

who are at present opening, and will be regularly supplied with, an extensive and excellent assortment of articles in the above line, which being purchased principally at *Auction* in Philadelphia, will be disposed of at a very small advance,

Wholesale and Retail,

For cash, *approved notes* or country produce, *only.*

JOHN M'CLEAN.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1817.

NEW BOOK-STORE

William Eichbaum, Junior,

BOOK-SELLER AND STATIONER,

SECOND, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS,

HAS opened a *Wholesale and Retail* BOOK-STORE, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Books and Stationary

in the various branches of the business.

W. E. Having a bindery attached to his establishment, will be enabled to bind and rule blank books of every description, to any size or pattern with neatness and despatch.

All orders punctually attended to

☞ Rags will be bought or taken in exchange for books at the usual prices.

Pittsburgh, July 11, 1817. 2awtf

WILLIAM HILL,

Will receive at par the paper of the following BANKS, for MERCHANDIZE,

WOOSTER,
CANTON,
CLEAVELAND,
SMITHFIELD,
NEW-PHILADELPHIA,
PERRYOPOLIS,
CONNELLSVILLE,
WILKESBARRE.

Pittsburgh, December 10, 1817.

SHAW AND BOURKE,

House & Sign Painters and Glaziers.

ARCHIBALD SHAW

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has associated with John Bourke in the House and Sign Painting & Glazing, at the corner of Wood and Fourth Streets, where they will strictly attend to any orders they may be favoured with, and engage to execute any thing in their line, in the neatest and best style, and on the most reasonable terms.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

By John I. Scull. No. 44

Tuesday December 30, 1817.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

REPEAL OF THE INTERNAL DUTIES.

Mr. Editor.

I am pleased to notice the stand which our representative, Mr. Baldwin, has taken in Congress against the repeal of the internal duties; and it is to be regretted, I think, that his opposition proved unsuccessful. His remarks exhibit an independence of character, and a clearness of perception with respect to the real and permanent interests of the country which authorize favorable anticipations of his future usefulness. As to the point whether the repeal be *popular* or not, there may perhaps exist a difference of opinion. It will always be agreeable to many, no doubt, to be relieved from the immediate pressure of any burden, and when the weight is lifted for a moment from their shoulders, they will forget that it may be about to descend again and crush them with its accumulated weight But surely it is the right and the duty of a statesman to take a more enlarged view of the subjects on which he is called to deliberate, and when pursuing the dictates of his judgement and conscience, to be careless of what may be said either in the malignant whispers of the profoundly sagacious, or more openly in loose chat at coffee houses, barbers shops or at the corners of streets However proper it may be, and it is no doubt proper and consistent in a republic, to consider every fellow citizen as an equal, and entitled to courtesy and respect in the intercourse of society, yet, when exercising a public function, whether on the bench or in the legislature, a morbid apprehension of the whims and caprices of the moment is in the highest degree criminal and base.

From the very vague remarks on this subject, which I have heard from different quarters, I am inclined to believe that the reasoning of Mr. Baldwin has been but little attended to. It is only necessary, I apprehend, to understand his views, to concur in their good sense. He opposes, as every man of reflection in the western country, would do, the indiscriminate repeal of the internal taxes, because *to us* they form a less circuitous and of course a less burden-

[illegible] government, than the customs, which are indiscriminately retained. "The people," he says, "are no longer to be misled by "names, and already see that it is better "to pay their taxes directly than indirectly "to the government." Let us illustrate his reasoning by an example. Say that the shipping merchant at Philadelphia or Baltimore, pays $100 duty on an importation of tea; now, it is obvious, that he must have his profit not only upon the price which he pays for the article abroad, but also *upon the tax itself*, which he pays at once to government and which may not be repaid him for a considerable time. This circumstance enters into his calculation when selling to the wholesale dealer, who makes a proportional advance when bargaining with the country merchant. Thus the consumers at Pittsburgh pay not only the original duty, but the successive advances on it made by the intermediate dealers. Yet, from all this; the government derives no advantage. The treasury would receive the same supply if each citizen had paid *immediately* to a collector his proportion of the $100 *without this accumulation upon it.* "Why then," as Mr. B. says "should "not we in the west be permitted to pay "our taxes directly to the government, "instead of paying the encreased amount "charged on foreign goods?"

The reason ordinarily assigned for a preference of customs is, in my view, that which should induce a Republican people to avoid them. It is argued, that we are insensible of taxes which affect us thus circuitously. "The merchant," says a celebrated writer on this subject, "is easy, "being aware he does not pay them for "himself, and the consumer *who really* "*pays them*, confounds them with the "price of the commodity." Now, it does appear to me, that the jealousy of the people on the subject of open and direct taxation forms a very salutary check upon the government, while by indirect means, the people may be insensibly drained of their money to bloat the national coffers. Living as we do, under a government professing to be that of the people, deriving its firmest support from their intelligence and enlightened attachment, the reason on the other side is derogatory and inconsistent. A representative is supposed to be sent for his superior intelligence and sagacity: How then can he justify a resort to measures which he believes to be impolitic, because their ultimate pressure may not be forseen by persons not conversant with political enquiries? What a principle for a legislator to adopt, that though the people suffer by any course of conduct, yet it is of no consequence, provided they are so short-sighted and deluded as not to murmur.

By the report of the committee of ways and means, it appears that the collection of the internal duties was attended with very considerable difficulties during the first years of its imposition. There was an enormous deficiency of the sum actually due, while the charges of collection were extravagantly high. With this fact staring us in the face, was it politic wholly to discontinue a system which it had required years to mature and render certainly productive? Would it not be better mildly and steadily to raise a fund for times of difficulty, than be obliged when they come to send into society a tumultuary mob of tax-gatherers, who yet may fail to realize a supply to meet the emergency, and only exhibit a scene of waste and improvidence, oppressive to the people and disreputable to the government. We had a sad experience on this subject during the war "It was not," says Mr. Baldwin, "until the gov- "ernment was destitute of means that these "taxes were imposed, and before the "proceeds of them flowed into the treasury "the stock of government had been hawk- "ed about to any bidder, and the govern- "ment itself had become the prey of ev- "ery shark and usurer in the stock alleys "of the nation."

Without adopting in its full extent the doctrine of the economists on the subject of taxation, I am inclined to think that the effect of moderate taxes is a beneficial one upon society. When not pushed so far as to produce desperation they certainly give a necessary spur to frugality and industry, and the more assiduously people are employed the better and happier they in general are. These burdens, too, have the effect of making men feel more intimately their connexion with the government which they support. They justly claim a right to investigate its conduct, and like the client who has liberally fee'd his counsel, they require the exercise of the utmost professional skill with more confidence than if indebted to gratuitous services.

In a republic it is doubly important that feelings of this sort should be cherished, and that the people should be fully acquainted with their duties and their rights. It is dangerous to keep back from them a knowledge of what their rulers have a right to exact; the subject should be familiar to every citizen, that he may know when to yield a cheerful submission, and when to resist encroachments on his rights. It is surely most unwise to defer the harshest lesson of duty to a period when it may be important to unite the affections of the people for a great struggle, and suddenly and heavily to encrease exactions when the means of the country may probably be crippled by the circumstances which have produced the crisis.

One of the motives which Mr. Baldwin avows for his opposition to the indiscriminate repeal of the internal duties, is, the difficulty which it will probably throw in the way of obtaining protection-duties for our infant manufactures. Such will no doubt be its effect, as there will be a redoubled opposition to throwing more duties on that commerce which now *apparently* bears the whole burden of supporting the government. Is there any thing wrong or mysterious in our representative's being actuated by these motives? In the prosperity of manufactures the whole Western country has a deep interest, and if the general welfare can be promoted by measures which at the same time collaterally promote this object also, by commuting for instance, an exhoroitant indirect tax for a plain ascertained direct one;—a member of congress representing the city of Pittsburgh would surely betray his constituents if he did not warmly and strenuously urge such measures on the attention of the national councils.

Mr. Baldwin remarks, that "before repealing these taxes they ought to wait till towards the close of the session, and see what expenditures congress might authorize. Propositions for providing for the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in battle; for erecting three additional military academies; for establishing a corps of invalids, &c. were before the house, and a bill had been already reported for commuting soldiers lands for money, which if passed would of itself require *ten millions of dollars.* Whence is this money to come?" It is feared that this question cannot be answered in a satisfactory manner. Unless a system of niggardly economy be the order of the day, unless every scheme of usefulness be frowned upon,—the people may soon have to feel the renewal of these taxes, with all the inconveniencies attendant on a new organization. The committee of ways and means say, in their report that, after the repeal of the internal taxes "there will be left, according to the estimates of the secretary, a revenue of about twenty-two millions exceeding the ordinary expenditure, by *something more than half a million*" this is certainly a very nice calculation for a government which has so many objects for legislative aid, constantly starting up in the rapid progress of its improvement It is unwise, too, in the language of Mr .Hopkinson, for a nation, now mingling largely and somewhat keenly in the great national concerns of the world, and of course exposed to all the dangers resulting from such connexions to deprive itself of *the only* sources of revenue which it can command, and rely upon at all times and in all seasons.

The above remarks, Mr. Editor, have been hastily thrown together in reply to much unmeaning animadversion which I have heard on this subject. If they should induce any individual to take a calm and dispassionate view of this question, the writer will have obtained his object. Our representative may be assured that his conduct will *eventually* be appreciated by the whole body of his constituents, and that it is so already by those whose eyes have been most steadily fixed upon his public conduct.

A CORRESPONDENT.

AFFECTING ANECDOTE.

A Young lady named D'Amount, was executed in the city of Lyons for the supposed murder of her uncle, the Chevalier de la Poulone, with whom she lived in the most affectionate harmony from her infant years. Having conceived a passion for a deserving young officer, who was quartered in the town, and between whom and the young lady a mutual affection subsisted, she came to the determination of eloping with him unknown to her uncle, and only one female servant was admitted to her confidence. It unfortunately happened that this woman was leagued with a private soldier, who meditated the plan of murdering the chevalier, with a view of plundering the house the night the intended elopement should take place, in order that the unhappy neice should be judged the perpetrator of the horrid deed, which was accordingly affected with every degree of barbarity. The young lady and the officer were instantly pursued, taken and committed to prison. The former was tried, and executed on the false evidence of the female servant; and the latter was cashierd, and condemned to the gallies for life.

Sometime after, the servant being taken ill, threatened to divulge the whole matter before a magistrate; to prevent which, the soldier, who had married her, put an end to his wife's existence, but at length feeling sincere remorse for [illegible] he voluntarily surrendered himself up to justice, confessed the whole affair, and was publicly executed amidst the execrations of the enraged multitude.

What adds to the dreadful recital, is that the young lady was not less remarkable for her beauty, than her unaffected piety and sweet simplicity of manners. A broken heart soon terminated the miserable existence of the wretched officer, who died in six weeks after the execution of the most amiable sufferer, in the most excruciating tortures. *Foreign paper.*

SEA MONSTERS.

London, Oct. 18.

Shoal of Whales.—Dundees, Oct. 14.

On Sunday last, a shoal of fishes of the kind called *Finner*, a species of small whale, was observed in our river. It was seen again on Monday morning by some people on the south coast and by them followed in a fishing coble. About eight o'clock it was observed by many from our harbor. The boats drove the shoal before them, towards the entrance of the new harbor; and after tacking about there for a little time, it bent its course along the new east wall. At this time the chase exhibited a scene unique and beautiful. The sea monsters, about 40, and in part seen above the water, ploughed their way majestically along; and about 20 boats, full of people, with anxious and eager looks followed close after, keeping them together, and driving them towards the shore. They were soon hemmed into a corner. At this moment the boats dashed in among them. The landmen rushed into the water. Blow followed fast upon blow. Harpoons, torch staffs, lances, boat-hooks, spears, adzes, pikes and pick-axes were raised on high, and inflicted many a gashing wound.—Blood spouted around, and dyed the flood. Men bawled, women screamed; the tails of the monsters flapped, "And made a tempest though the winds were still." But though the general effect of the scene was thus striking, a more minute examination brought out circumstances irresistibly ludicrous. Here might be seen a sturdy labourer, grasping in his arms the tail of one monster, and cast about by its lashing, but still clinging to his prey; there a lusty carpenter, after a death dealing blow, which sunk his adze up to the shaft in the hide of another, struggling manfully to extract it; but glad at last to escape with the loss of his weapon, from the lash of the dreadful creatures tail; there, a boat, borne away upon the shoulders of a monster, was no uncommon sight; and upon one occasion, a sailor lad by way of securing his right to the property of a fish which he had laid hold of, mounted upon its back, held fast by its fins, and was borne along in singular style, calling out as he went, "I have got this chap; I have him fast." Every fish was killed. Their length was from 12 to 21 feet; and they would produce from 1 to 5 cwt. of oil.

DR. CHALMERS.

Dr. Chalmers, the celebrated Scotch Divine, and one of the Professors' of the University of Glasgow, was in early life an unbeliever in those doctrines which he now preaches with so much zeal and eloquence. The evidences of Christianity have received his particular attention; and he has very lately published a book, entitled "A Review of the Evidences of Christianity, considered in connection with the modern Astronomy;" which has met with so rapid a sale, that it went through four editions before it was heard of in London; and though a small octavo volume, the booksellers in London have agreed to give him *four thousand pounds* for the copy right. This celebrated preacher was in London, in May last, and though he is said to have nothing to recommend him but the intrinsic worth of his matter, he attracted the most crowded audiences, and created a sensation rarely witnessed in that metropolis. All ranks and degrees of men flocked to hear him—Ministers of State, Members of Parliament, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen of the city, many Clergymen, &c. On one occasion, the throng was so great, that it was thought prudent not to open the doors of the Church which was filled chiefly through the *vestry windows.* Thousands went away unable to procure admission, and carriages thronged the street, as if some extraordinary pageantry was the object of desire. Dr. Mason, of New-York, was in London at the same time with Dr. Chalmers, and was nearly as popular.

Washington & Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified, that an election for a President, eight Managers and a Treasurer, for said Company, will be held at the house of David Morri, in the borough of Washington, on Saturday the 24th day of January next 1818, agreeable to the act of incorporation—witness our hand this 27th day of December 1817.

John Hoge, *Parker Campbell,*
David Shields, *Alexander Murdock,*
George Morgan, *Thos. H. Baird,*
Alexander Reed, *David Acheson,*
Thos. Cromwell, *George Evans,*
Wm. M'Candless.

Advertisement.

BY agreement between the subscriber and the lessee of the Theatre, either party with or without the consent of the other, was authorized to withdraw from the concern, by giving due notice thereof; and circumstances of a nature beyond the controul of the subscriber have induced him to relinquish his interest in the Pittsburgh Theatre, and by this public notice to release himself from all engagements connected therewith.

To the patrons of the Theatre he tenders his sincere acknowledgements, and regrets that occurrences inimical to his interests, compel him to forego their liberality and subscribe himself their obdt. servant.

JAMES ENTWISLE.

December 5, 1817.——6w

WHEAT.

ONE DOLLAR

PER BUSHEL (FOR A SHORT TIME)

FOR good Merchantable WHEAT, will be given at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

December 16, 1817

Western Seminary.

Fifth, between Market and Wood streets

PITTSBURGH.

In this Seminary young ladies are taught, plain and ornamental needle-work, orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, composition, geography, and the use of the globes and maps, and History:—Boarders, are taught music and drawing.

Mrs. GAZZAM tenders her sincere thanks to those who have honored her with their confidence and begs leave to assure them, that every exertion shall be made to facilitate the improvement of her pupils.

December *9, 1817. 1a6w

Copperas

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

MANUFACTURED in Pittsburgh, can be had at all times, either by the keg and lower than it can be brought over the mountain

BOSLER & CO.

Pittsburgh June 6, 1817 tf

TWO BALES

SUPERFINE CLOTHS, FASHIONABLE COLOURS,

At a small advance or sterling cost.

—ALSO—

Six Casks Hardware, assorted

For retail stores—at moderate prices and liberal credit.

For sale by

ALLEN & GRAY.

December 2, 1817

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY DECEMBER, 30, 1817,

☞ A *Counting House Almanack*, for the year 1818, is sent with the present number to each subscriber.

☞ No paper will be issued from this office on Friday next.

The act to abolish the remainder of the Internal Taxes, having received the signature of the President, has become a law.

By the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears, that a balance of $30,525,000 and 24 cents now remains in the treasury of the United States.

COMPENSATION OF CONGRESS.

The house of representatives, have refused to consider a motion made by Mr. *Bassett*, to fix the compensation of the members until further provided by law, as it was in 1813—that is, at six dollars per day. At present there is no law on the subject.

Legislature of Ohio.—Acts to incorporate the *Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Steubenville*, and the *Farmers bank of Canton*, have passed both branches of the legislature, and have become laws.

On Tuesday last, (says the Philadelphia Gazette, of the 19th inst.) the Grand Jury of the District Court now sitting in this city unanimously returned the Bill *ignoramus*, which was presented to them against certain British officers who had been arrested on suspicion of intending to leave this place, in order to join the Spanish Patriots.

GAINES AND THE INDIANS.

Office Milledgeville Reflector, Dec. 9, 1817.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman at Fort Hawkins, to the editor, dated December 2—"Captain Stalling arrived here this morning, in seven days from Fort Scott, and brings letters from General Gaines, announcing a second skirmish with the Indians. The detachment consisted of three hundred men, under the command of Colonel Arbuckle. They were attacked about twelve miles from Fort Scott, by a party of Fowl-Town and Osouchee Indians, supposed to be about 100, and had one man killed, and two wounded, one dangerously. The Indian loss was supposed to be 8 or 10. They captured some cattle during the flight, which were re-taken in the towns lying about 8 miles from Fort Scott. The detachment then retreated 4 miles and threw up breast works.—The effective force at Fort Scott is about 800 to 1000 men. No doubt is now entertained of the hostile intentions of the Indians. Captain Stallings thinks it is 220 miles at least from here to Fort Scott. All this through a pine barren, and mostly new roads, or pehaps none at all."

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

The sittings of four days, and of part of a fifth have been spent in debating, in the popular branch, the proposition to commute soldiers' bounty lands for money; an important question, but not as much so, we think, as the proportion of time consumed on it would imply. Its fate is yet uncertain, but cannot long remain so.

With regard to the proposition to allow pensions to the surviving soldiers of the revolution who are in necessitous circumstances, which was yesterday before the House of Representatives, the feeling appears to be general in favour of it—and the only question is whether the measure shall be one of justice or benevolence; whether it shall embrace all survivors, or those only who are affected by indigence and disabled by infirmity. On this question, nothing has yet occurred indicating the disposition of the body in which it is agitated.

Nat. Intel. of Dec. 19.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

From the Harrisburg Oracle, of Dec. 20.

The following letter was read in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, which excited considerable warmth of feeling, and some irritable remarks among the members. After considerable debate, the letter was ordered to be thrown under the table.

The undersigned, two of the petitioners against the legality of the election of William Findlay, and the first on the list of signers, on the petition from the city and county of Philadelphia, attended at the seat of Government for the purpose of contesting the election, according to the forms prescribed by law and under the guarantee of the Constitution.

They conceived that the act of assembly prescribing the mode of contesting the election of a Governor, rendered it obligatory upon the two Houses, upon a petition being delivered to the Speaker of the Senate, signed by fifty qualified electors, and certified by the Commissioner or Treasurer of the proper county that they were so qualified, guaranteed to them a fair and an impartial enquiry into the legality of the election under the just and necessary restrictions of the Constitution. The 14th section of the second article of the Constitution provides, that if the trial of a contested election for Governor shall continue longer than the third Tuesday in December next ensuing the election, the Governor of the last year, or the Speaker of the Senate, who may be in the exercise of the executive authority, shall continue therein until the determination of such contested election; and this provision led the undersigned to believe, that it was a stay of all proceedings relative to his induction into office until a committee, selected according to the forms of law, should decide upon the legality of the election. They conceived that the delivery of the petition to the Speaker of the Senate, and his annunciation of it to the Senate and House of Representatives, was a commencement of the Trial, and as this took place before the third Tuesday in December, the constitutional injunction, that the Governor of the last year should continue, became imperative. The Speaker of the Senate, in the apprehension of the undersigned, is made the sole judge of the validity of the petition, and having announced it in due form of law to the Senate and house of Representatives, nothing remained but for the two Houses to meet in a conference room and there proceed to the selection of a committee to try the contested election. Instead, however, of this procedure, the two Houses separately refused to suspend the installation of the candidate, whose election was contested, and proceeded to induct him into office.

The undersigned supposed that the constitutional provision, which continued the Governor of the last year in office until a decision was had upon the contested election, was wisely designed to prevent executive influence and patronage from operating upon the Trial, and thus giving to the citizens, who considered their rights as infringed, an honest and impartial tribunal to decide upon them. It is in the constitution of human nature to be operated upon by power and patronage, and the undersigned can clearly perceive, how prejudicially such influence may operate, not only upon those who may be made judges in the case, but upon those who would be called upon to furnish evidence of the wrongs complained of. To do justice, the parties ought to have received the equal protection of the Constitution, giving neither to the one or to the other a greater share of influence than they possessed before the commencement of the contest. It is with real concern for their rights and the purity of republican institutions, that they have seen a departure, from what they conceived to be the sense of the Constitution and the guarantee of the rights of free citizens.

The undersigned disclaim all intention, as has been insinuated, of having petitioned for an investigation, into the legality of the election of William Findlay as Governor, for the purpose of delaying inauguration. They conscientiously believe, that frauds and corruption have been practised to an alarming extent; and to maintain those rights acquired by the virtues and sufferings, the treasure and the blood of the revolutionary fathers of their country; they repaired to the seat of Government, under the sanction of the law and the Constitution to have them examined into and corrected.

Considering, then, the question as decided or prejudged which the undersigned petitioned to have investigated, by the resolution of the two Houses to install William Findlay into office, and by his actual installation, and what they believe cannot be parralleled in the history of Legislative proceedings, the silencing of one of the immediate representatives of the petitioners, by the call of the previous question, before he had entered into the reasons, that operated upon him in support of the resolution for suspending the installation of William Findlay; they cannot consent to be pageants in a scene destructive, as they believe, of the Constitution and the rights of freemen, and therefore they withdraw from the contest.

JOHN COCHRAN,
JAMES THACKARA.

Harrisburgh December 18th. 1817.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.

War in India.—Despatches were received on Monday by his majesty's government from the marquis of Hastings, governor general of India, communicating the alarming intelligence that the Mahrattas had suddenly commenced hostilities against the British power in that country.

The bearer of these despatches is capt. Hall, of the Lyra, who left Calcutta on the 19th of April, but upon touching at Madras he was detained there by governor Elliot, for the purpose of bringing despatches, stating, that war had commenced in the territories of the Pieshwa, & sailed thence on the 1st of June. It appears, that the conduct of the Pieshwa had for some time excited suspicions in the mind of Mr. Elphinstone, the British resident at Poonah: therefore as soon as hostilities had commenced, Mr. Elphinstone seized the person of the Pieshwa, and committed him to safe custody.

The hostile disposition of the Pieshwa, and the insurrection in Cuttack, points so distant from each other, the latter being about 250 miles from Calcutta, and the former so near our Bombay territories, broke out about the same time. And so formidable was the insurrection at Cuttack, that not only was the intercourse between Poonah and Calcutta, but between Madras and Calcutta cut off for nearly a month. The force, however, despatched by the marquis of Hastings, would, it was hoped, put down the in urrection forthwith.

The famous Portuguese Bible.—General Junot along with his innumerable other thefts, carried off from Portugal the most celebrated Bible, perhaps in the whole world.

A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, bearing date, November 1816, says, "I had the opportunity of examining this Bible, unique of its kind, for several successive evenings, in the apartments of that excellent diplomatic character, in the Hotel de Brancal at Paris. It is written entirely with the pen, in nine folio volumes; and is illustrated with engravings, which form pictures of the most expressive and brilliant style."

The government of Portugal were so anxious to redeem this sacred curiosity, that they had offered Junot's widow 80,000 livres, but she had required 150,000.

His majesty Louis XVIII. (to efface, if it were possible, the remembrance of this sacrilegious theft) purchased this celebrated Bible of Madame Junot, and paid her 80,000 francs for it. It was remitted to the Chevalier de Brito, Charge d'Affaires de Portugal, in the month of March 1815, by order of the king, to be restored to the convent of Balem, near Lisbon.

Con. Cour.

Wanted,

AN apprentice to the mercantile business. A lad from 14 to 16 years of age, of tolerable education, respectable connexions and unquestionable moral character.

Apply to

WILLIAM HILL.
opposite Kerr's Hotel

December 30, 1817

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 16th inst. out of the stable of the subscriber, near this city, a DAPPLE GREY draft HORSE, about 14 hands high, round body, full breast, heavy head and ears, switch tail mixed with black hairs, mane the same colour, rump and buttock more dapple than shoulders and neck; 10 years old; steel toed shoes.

THIRTY dollars will be given for the Horse, or ONE HUNDRE D dollars for the horse and thief.

F. B Holmes.

N. B. I wish to purchase a pair of *Carrgiae Horses.*

December 30, 1817 4t

LANDS
For Sale.

THE undivided third part of Forty two thousand acres of land situate in Randolph county, state of Virginia, near the public road leading from Tigers Valley to the south branch of the Potomac, and being part of a tract of one hundred thousand acres patented in the name of William Dewees. This body of land is on an average of a good quality.

Many articles of Merchandize and country produce will be taken in payment.

Terms of sale and the title will be made known by the subscriber at Louisville, Ken. or by JOHN M'DONALD, esq. Pittsburgh, Penn.

ARAD SIMONS.

December, 30. 1817.——1a2m

PITTSBURGH LANCASTERIAN SEMINARY

OPENS on the first day of January, in the house formerly occupied by James Kirwin; as a cotton factory, in third, between Wood and Smithfield streets nearly opposite the Theatre.

The school room is warm and spacious and finished in a very superior and elegant manner—and those who may favor the Institution with a visit, will perceive that no exertions have been wanting on the part of the principal to make the "Pittsburg Lancasterian Seminary" comfortable, and he will spare no labour nor expence that may be necessary to obtain for it a good character, provided the public gives sufficient encouragement.

As the formation of pupils into classes is an object that can never be so advantageously accomplished as at the commencement of a session, it is earnestly requested that those parents who intend to place their children at the Pittsburgh Lancasterian Seminary, will enter them without delay; each pupil to furnish their own stationary and slates; the slates to be of a particular size.

Visitors will be admitted as soon as the school is organized.

Subscriptions will be received by the Rev. F. Herron, Rev. T. Hunt, Rev. John Taylor, John M. Snowden esq. Mr. James Adams. Mr Andrew Scott, Mr. John Hodge, at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette and at the seminary

December 30, 1817.

Mustard Seed,

I WILL give 10 dollars per bushel for good clean MUSTARD SEED

J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, March 2——tf.

Seasonable Goods.

JOHN M'LEAN & CO.

[Market, between Third & Fourth streets]

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR STORE, A VERY EXTENSIVE & EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS, &c.

partly consisting of the following: viz

Shepherd's & Austin's Super. Cloths and Cassimeres,
French & English do. do
Pelisse Cloth,
Velveteens and Cords,
Swansdown,
Rose, point, and Duffil Blankets,
Ticking and Checks,
Chintz Furniture calicoes
Domestic Plaids & Muslins.
India muslins,
Rattinetts & Bombazetts
Cambric, Lawn, and Irish Linen,
Thread, cotton, and silk laces,
Silk, worsted and cotton Hose,
Merino shawls & Hkfs.
Merino and plush trimming.
White Ermine,
Misses and Children's Beavers.
Reticule clasps,
Canton Crapes,
Levantine and Florence Silks,
India silks and plaids,
Ostrich Feathers,

Ladies coloured and Black kid and Morrocco SHOES.

Gentlemen's Patent peg'd Boots and Shoes.

A good assortment of Tea Trays

Ingrain and Venetian Carpeting,

SUPERFINE

Wilton Hearth Rugs,

Sugar and Coffee
Gunpowder and Young Hyson Teas,
10 Kegs Scotch Herring,
20 KEGS KENTUCKY TOBACCO,
15 boxes bloom and Muscatel Raisins,
Room Paper and bordering,
Looking-Glasses of all sizes

Madeira, L. P. Tenneriffe, Port. } WINES, best quality,

Jamaica Rum & Holland Gin,

—ALSO—

A few Crates well assorted

Queens-ware,

at a small advance

The above Goods being selected by their partners Messrs. *John & Isaac Lea* of *Philadelphia* enables them to dispose of them on the *best* terms for CASH, *approved notes*, or *country produce only.*

Wholesale Merchants will find it to their advantage to call.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1817 ——2awtf

40 Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY.

HENDRICK or HENRY FREY, a Swiss or German Redemptioner, absconded from my service on the morning of the 4th inst. (Thursday) He is about 23, 24 or 25 years old; has a good countenance; is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and of common size otherwise—stooping or inclining forward a little when he walks.—He had on a fur hat nearly new, he took with him a mixed coloured great coat, not new, a dark mixed coloured coatee and pantaloons, two or three shirts, a pair of boots and shoes, and some other things, which, except those he had on, he probably carried in his knapsack—he had also a silver watch when he went off. He had emigrated from Basle in Switzerland, and arrived in Philadelphia last summer in the ship "Johannah and Elizabeth." He was regularly indented to me there for three years from August last, and was employed as a gardener. It is ascertained that he took his seat in the stage in Georgetown, by the assumed name of John Reibert, for Fredericktown, and started at 5 o'clock in the morning, arrived at Frederick about sundown that day, and immediately proceeded on foot about 6 miles to Miller's tavern, where he lodged—here he called for some coffee in the evening and in the morning, having provision of his own in his knapsack—here he also offered his watch for sale—and here he enquired for Hagerstown and Pitt. He probably had but about 5 or 6 dollars in money when he left Miller's tavern on foot on Friday morning the 5th inst.—The probability is that he is gone to Pittsburgh; although necessity may prevent him from travelling so fast as he otherwise would.

The above reward will be given for him if returned to me, and all expences paid.

JOHN P. VAN NESS.

City of Washington, Dec. 13, 1817.

The fellow speaks or understands very little if any, English, using almost wholly the German language.

He has probably with him a formal written recommendation or voucher of his character from Basle containing his true name of Frey.

Fashionable
Boot and Shoe Maker.

HUGH RICE just from Baltimore, has removed to the shop formerly occupied by John Patterson, watchmaker, second door from Wood-street, in Diamond-alley, between Market and Wood streets, where he keeps on hand a handsome selection of

BOOTS & SHOES

of all sizes, made of the best materials and elegance of workmanship. Warranted water proof, boots and shoes made to measure, all orders in his line thankfully received and strictly attended to.

N. B, He will repair without reserve all boots and shoes which may be sent to him.

Two first rate workmen wanted immediately as above, to such, constant employment and prompt pay.

HUGH RICE.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1817.

Notice.

THE partnership existing under the firm of ARMOR and WALLACE, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst All accounts will be settled by Irwin Wallace.

JAMES ARMOR,
IRWIN WALLACE.

N. B. The business will be transacted as heretofore by Irwin and Henry Wallace.

Who have on hand, for sale at the most reduced prices, a general assortment of

Glass-ware,
Castings,
Nails, cut & hamd.
Iron, Juniatta,
Tobacco, Manfac. & cut & dry,
Steel, English blister.
Stove Pipe,
Upper Leather,
Wool Hats,
Weavers Reeds,
Rappee Snuff,
Butter,
Country Sugar,
Bed Cords,
Plough Lines,
Rigging,
Fishing-lines,

—ALSO—

Iron-ware, Axes, Traces, Plough-irons &c.
A quantity of Trotter's best glazed POWDER.
120 bbls Conemaugh Salt.
Pittsburgh, November 8, 1817.

FRESH & CHEAP
Fall, Winter, and Fancy
GOODS.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, and will open his fall supply of Goods in a few days. His assortment consists of a very general variety of

SUPERFINE, FINE, & COARSE
Woollen, Worsted, Silk & Cotton
DRY GOODS,

Well assorted, and of good qualities, patterns, and colors:

And a Fresh and general assorment of
HADWARE,
Queensware, China Ware, Glass Ware, and Groceries,
&c.

Also, a quantity of AUGURS, and SPRIGS, well assorted

Comprising in the whole

An excellent selection of seasonable and scarce goods; all of which will be sold very cheap for cash, approved country produce, or acceptances in town at 60, 90 or 120 days.

Country merchants, who wish to recruit their stock, will find many scarce goods very cheap.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Diamond, Pittsburgh.

62 1-2 cents per bushe, will be given in goods, for good clean FLAXSEED

In receiving payment, I. H. is disposed to accommodate his customers and the public, as far as possibly convenient—small notes, on good chartered banks, will be taken as usual.

Pittsburgh, October 28th, 1817——tf

Williamson & T. Mayfield's
Patent Self-acting
Shutter Fasteners.

A constant supply wholesale and retail, may be had on application to the Agents,

HUGHES & TOMKINS,

At their HARDWARE STORE No. 150, Market street Baltimore.

THE Patentees recommend (with a confidence strengthened by the approbation of many respectable Architects and others) this new, neat and useful Fastener; and feel no hesitation in authorising their agents to assure all such purchasers (if any) as shall not find the article to answer their just expectations on applying it to use, that the money will be promptly returned on a similar return of the Fasteners.

It has decidedly an advantage over the former method of window fastening: being incomparably more elegant, affording greater security to the window when closed, and by its certainty of self-acting, securing back the shutter when pushed open or blown back by the wind, and is cheaper and better than the old method

*** To those of the trade who purchase to sell again, the usual liberal discount will be allowed. The establishment is in its infancy, and with limited capital—therefore all orders must be accompanied with the cash.

October 18th, 1817.——e09

Chair and Cabinet
Waehouse.

Fourth street, above Wood.—And Second street, near Smithfield.

PITTSBURGH.

JOSEPH ROSEMAN,
Fancy Chair-maker, Ornamenter, Gilder, &c. AND
ROSEMAN & WRIGHT,
Cabinet Makers.

All articles in their line will be furnished at a short notice, and of such workmanship as shall warrant a continuance of custom.

Draughts of new and Fashionable Furniture will be furnished to those wishing such articles.

November 21, 1817——1awt

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

MARKET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS,

INFORM their customers and others, that they have just recived, for this season,

A very large assortment of every description of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLESKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,
Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

AND A SUPPLEMENT TO THEIR USUAL ASSORTMENT OF

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French Crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbons of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes
Millinet, wires and trimming
Bandannas, flag and fringed hkfs.
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and Shirting
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace viels and shawls.
Merino, velvet, and lace redicule
Snspenders, webbing and binding
Pins, Bell, and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and Pocket books.
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and women's Saddles
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs.
Best Spanish Cigars

The above goods have been purchased in such a way as may be sold by the piece as low as any where else for cash or approved notes.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1817 tf

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

Just received, & for sale by the subscribers
20, 000 lbs. w. of New Orleans
SUGAR,

OF A PRIME QUALITY.

CROMWELL & DOBBIN.

HATTERS FUR.

G. T. Beyer & Co.

Wood, Between Third and Fourth streets

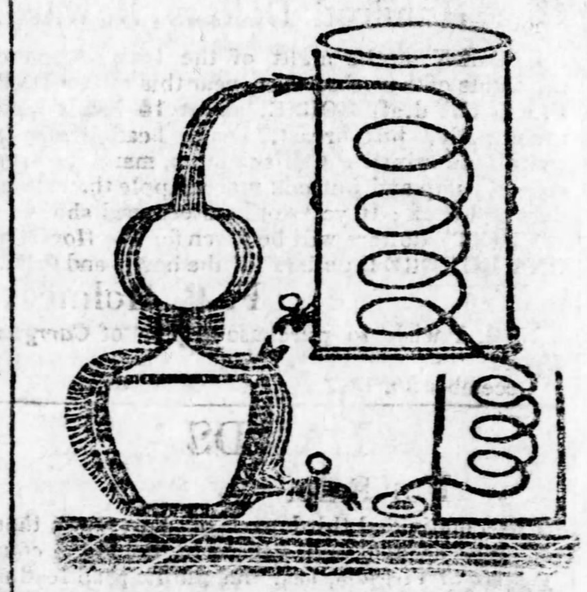
Have just received an invoice of
HATTERS FUR,
Among which are the following—

Grey carroted and best Grey, raw Coney wool,
Ditto Black, Blue and White best Russia Hare's Fur.

Which they offer for sale, either for cash or aproved country paper, on the most liberal terms

Pittsbg. August 29, 1817

Copper and Tin Warehouse.



WILLIAM KEPNER,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS, PITTSBURGH.

Has now on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of

STILLS;
TIN WARE;

Fullers Kettles, } Wash Kettles,
Hatters do. } Brass do.
Japanned Ware.

which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms for Cash, or approved paper.

☞ Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, and put up on short notice.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1817. tfT.

ORMSBY & DOANE.

HAVE FORSALE,
150 bbls. Rectified Lake Salt.

A quantity of Soal and Upper Leather
Saddlers Leather
New-Orleans Sugar
Whiskey
Mess Pork in half barrels
Bacon Hams just smoked
Venison Hams
Tobacco
Iron and Castings
Cut Tacks, Sprigs and Screws, very low, &c.

Pittsburgh, October 13, 1817

INDIA AND DOMESTIC MUSLINS.

Ormsby and Doane

Have Just Received and Offer For Sale,
BY THE BALE OR PIECE,

2 bales India Muslins, (Chowdigrys and Baftas,)
2 bales Domestic Grey Shirting, 4-4,

ALSO,

A few boxes Boston Axes.

Pittsburgh, November 12 1817.

JOHN RENO,

Has just received a large assortment of
Groceries and Liquors,
which he will sell at a moderate advance, for *Cash or approved Acceptances*

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1817.—— 2t

J. CALLET
Late From France,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened (for a few months only) a store in Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets—where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, the following articles, viz.

An elegant assortment of
PICTURES IN FRAMES,

Ditto an assortment of Crystal GLASS-WARE,
Ditto an extensive assortment of Children's TOYS,

A complete assortment of JEWELRY & PERFUMERY, Coach LACE, and MILITARY ORNAMENTS.

With a quantity of different Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. Merchants can be supplied with complete assortments on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, November 14, 1817——1a3m

Valuable Real estate for sale.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Col. RICHARD BROWN, deceased I NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

The Farm on which he resided,

On the Ohio River, in Holliday's Cove, in Brook County, Virginia.

This Estate consists of about 700 Acres of Land, 250 of which is a rich Island, the remainder principally second bottom and upland; that part of the upland which is not tillable, is covered with timber suitable for furnishing the Island and tillable part with fencing and building timber. There is between 150 and 200 acres cleared and under cultivation, a suitable proportion of which in good meadow land. The buildings consist in two log dwelling houses and a log barn with under story of stone. It is well supplied with very fine prings of good water.

The situation of this property on the Ohio River five miles from the flourishing Town of Steubenville, and in the neighbourhood of several Merchant Mills, Iron Works, &c. renders it a desirable object to a person who would wish to farm extensively, as he would probably at all times find a good market at his door for the produce of his farm. A part of the purchase will be required in hand, and for the remainder a reasonable credit will be given.

BEZ. WELLS, *Executor*

Steubenville, 5th July, 1816 tf

JAMES RIDDLE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AT THEIR STORE, *Market, between Third & Fourth streets.*

AN ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS, etc.
Ladies and gentlemens Morrocco and Leather
Boots, Shoes, etc.

All of which they offer for sale at the lowest prices,

—ALSO—

200 boxes Tin Plate,
Russia Sheet-Iron,
English Braziers Rods, 1-4, 3-8, 7-16, and 1-2 inch,
English Blistered Steel, } Warranted
ditto Crowley, Millington do. } Genuine
ditto Shear ditto }

And are in daily expectation of receiving a quantity of English

BOILER IRON,

of very superior quality, suitable for boilers of Steam Machinery, each plate 4 feet 7 inches long by 2 feet wide.

Pittsburgh, November 21, 1817. 1awtf

ABISHAI WAY & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Cheap, Seasonable and Fancy
DRY GOODS,

BEST QUALITY.
INGRAIN & STAIR CARPETING,
WOOL CARDS,
An invoice of CUTLERY, mostly
Penknives, Knives and Forks and Razors,
Morrocco & Leather
Boots and Shoes,

Prime N O. SUGAR } *BY THE BARREL*
Country Ditto }
Faxseed OIL,
TOBACCO, BY THE KEG
BUTTER & CHEESE,
Window Glass,
200 barrels SALT.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1817.

FRESH GOODS.
The subscribers have just received at their Store

CORNER OF MARKET AND SECOND STREETS.

AN ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale, wholesale and retail at the lowest reduced prices,

—ALSO—

ROLLED IRON by the ton,
TEA, COFFEE, etc.
FRESH BUTTER, in kegs and bbls,
PEARL ASH, etc. etc.

THOMAS G. LEA & Co.

Pittsburgh, November 14, 1817——tf

REMOVAL.

The printing office of the "PITTSBURGH GAZETTE," is removed to the brick building corner of Front and Ferry-st

KERR & RAHM.

JOHN KERR & JOHN RAHM having entered into partnership, inform their friends and the public that they have opened a house on Front street, opposite Messrs. Bean & Butler's Warehouse, where they transact Mercantile and Commission business under the firm of

KERR & RAHM.

They have just received and offer for sale
Prime Green Coffee.
A few bbls, N O. SUGAR.
And have, also on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of
Juniata Bar Iron,
Geneva Window-Glass,
4, 6, 8, and 10 Cut Nails, warranted of best Juniata Iron,
No. 1, 2, 3, Cap Paper,
Large and small wrapping ditto,
Tea Paper,
Kentucky Tobacco, by the keg,
Segars, etc. etc.

Pittsburgh, December 16, 1817. 3

WALTER FORTUNE,
Black and White-smith, and saddle-tree Manufacturer,

late from Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, in Fourth near Wood street a few doors above the sign of the green tree.

He also carries on

HORSE SHOEING.

He manufactures AXES—MATTOCKS—HOES and HINGES of every description; which shall be neatly executed All of the foregoing articles he will sell low for cash, or on a liberal credit, by giving negotiable paper.

Orders from any part of the country will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and despatch

Four Apprentices are wanting at the above business.

Pittsburg December 12, 1817. ——3

Patent Trace Chain.

THE subscriber has invented and obtained a patent for cutting and bending links to make chain of different sizes

Chain made of those links will have a superior advantage over the chain made in the common way as the iron is first drawn into a wire which makes each link of an equal thickness and more beautiful and strong than the common chain.

To the wholesale merchant they will be sold at 21 doll. per dozen. The links will likewise be sold to blacksmiths or others at 23 dolls per hundrod pounds with the necessary complement of rings, each chain requires six pound of links.

Orders accompanied with the cash will be promptly attended to by the subscriber at his works adjoining Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM EICHBAUM

April 1, 1817——tf

Ormsby and Doane,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cut Tacks and Sprigs of all sizes,

FROM the Abington Factory, (Massachusetts) —and being appointed Agents for the sale of those articles, offer them at the manufacturing prices with the addition of carriage and charges.

Orders for Tacks and Sprigs will be received and attended to.

Pittsburgh, November 14, 1817

128 Bags Green Coffee,

87 boxes Brimstone,
10bbls. superfine Salt-petre,
47 kegs Kentucky Tobacco,
100 boxes Segars ditto
14 bags black Pepper,
17 bbls. prime Pork,
500 bbls. SALT,
Single, double and treble Sheet-Iron,
Blister & best English Crowley Steel,
Shovels and Spades,
Frying Pans, etc. etc.

AN INVOICE OF
WIRE, DRAFT CHAINS, FILES etc.
For Sale by

ALLEN & GRANT

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1817.

S. & J Thompson

MERCHANT TAYLORS,

SOUTH EAST END OF MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received a large assortment of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES of every description—and being bought on the best terms they will be enabled to sell very low.

They have also the newest fashions, and will continue to supply customers at a short notice with all articles in their line.

Pittsb. Aug. 8, 1817.

N. B. They always keep a large assortment of MADE UP CLOHTING at their establishment

Greensburgh and Pittsburgh
Turnpike Road Company.

THE Stockholders are informed that an election will be held on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the house of Thomas Neal, in Versailles township, Allegheny county, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the choice of a President, twelve managers and a Treasurer for the ensuing year.

WM. FRIEDT, *Treas.*

December 9th 1817.

THE TREASURER (with due acknowledgements for past favours,) declines a re-election therefore, all those in arrears to the Co. — conditional subscribers, as well as original stockholders,—will please to pay the same without fail, on or before the 20th inst. to Alexr. Johnston Jr. Esq. cashier of the bank of Pittsburgh, *as further indulgence* can not be given. W. F.

All persons indebted to the estate

of the late Major A. KIRKPATRICK, are requested to make immediate payment. Those who have accounts against the estate are requested to produce theirs duly authenticated at the office of C. SHALER, Esq. in Diamond alley.

C. COWAN }
J. LEWIS } Adms.
C. SHALER }

Pittsburgh, December 12th 1817——3t.